

APEX IS A TOWN OF OPPORTUNITY

A Splendid Story of the
Development of the
Live Place

H. C. OLIVE FIRST MAYOR

Apex, the Highest Point Between Hamlet and Raleigh, Was Born With the Building of the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, But it Had a New Birth in 1905 Upon the Completion of the Road From Durham to Dunn—Biggest Tobacco Market in Wake County—Outlook Bright For Big Development.

Wake county has good reason to be proud of the vigorous and growing town of Apex, situated on its Southern border. Although it is known that it is one of the best towns in Central North Carolina none can understand how this town has grown upon the solid and substantial basis without reading the industrial issue of the Apex Journal, which appeared yesterday. This paper, edited by Mr. W. N. Keener, is a large, handsome and profusely illustrated paper of twenty-four pages, every page alive and attractive with the spirit of confidence and optimism as to the future of the town. The edition contains the picture of nearly every progressive man in the community and a well written story of their success in life, and how they have labored for the development and progress of their community. A very interesting story of the life of Apex tells us that it had for its original cognomen the undignified appellation "Log Pond," the name being derived from the fact that a portion of the town was under water and filled with logs. It was notable as a deer stand, for in those days the noble sport of deer hunting was the chief diversion. That section was peopled by a thrifty and patriotic population, but the history of Apex did not begin until the building of the Chatham Railroad (now the Raleigh and Augusta) which had been projected during the war as an enterprise to bring the products of the coal fields of Chatham county to the use of the Confederacy. To the engineers of the Raleigh and Augusta railroad is to be given credit for naming the town. In their survey they found Apex to be the highest spot, and therefore gave it the name of Apex, which it still bears and to which good name it is living up to.

The first enterprise to be started was a large lumber business, conducted by the late J. MacC. Ellington, father of Mr. Frank K. Ellington, now one of Raleigh's leading citizens. Mr. Ellington's lumber plant was followed by a tobacco factory and soon other citizens came into the town and Apex was incorporated in 1871 with Mr. H. C. Olive as its first mayor. Among the first citizens were the late H. C. Olive, W. H. Harward, Q. I. Hudson, G. W. Atkinson, Brinkley Olive, A. M. Betts, W. F. Utley, Mr. Bell and others. The town did not really find itself and begin to grow until 1905, which the Journal calls the "pivotal year of Apex's history." In that year the Cape Fear and Northern railroad was completed from Dunn to Durham with Apex as the chief town on the line. Immediately the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank was organized and tobacco warehouse built and Apex became at once the leading tobacco town in Wake county. Soon there were other warehouses built, prize houses and the town has since steadily grown and is now upon the threshold that will easily give it 3,500 or 4,000 population before the next census, if indeed it does not go to 5,000.

In addition to the picture of the business houses and many of the business leaders of the town, the Journal has a picture on the front page of the handsome town hall and market house to be erected this year, and to be the center of the public interest of the town, also has a picture of the passenger station, Baptist Church, the new Apex Knitting Mill, new hotel to be completed in a short time, public school building and scores of handsome residences.

Editor Keener calls Apex "a Town of Opportunity," and writes a story of new development and growth which has been so marked within the past the town that is sure to bring it citizens and attract the investment of

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new capital and stimulate the business years. In the progress of Apex, the Journal has contributed a large part. The present progressive editor, Mr. Keener, after graduating at Wake Forest College, began the practice of law at Lincoln and in 1904 became editor of the Lincoln Journal, which he ran successfully until 1906, when he was elected to the General Assembly from Lincoln county, but he had already put his fingers in "printer's ink" and he returned to journalism. For sometime he was City Editor of the Raleigh Times. Last year he went to Apex and became editor of the Journal and is making it a live paper, one of, if not the most conspicuous agency for the material development and progress of the town.

The people of Apex have from the first been great believers in education. They have a splendid public school building and, under the superintendency of Prof. M. S. Giles, a graduate of Trinity College, Apex, is giving its people advantages of education surpassed by no other town of the State. In this Industrial Issue the editor has done the town and county a great service. It should have a wide circulation, as it undoubtedly will prove of great value in promoting the future prosperity of the town of Apex.

It is gratifying to see in this edition there is a sketch of the first Mayor, the man who did most, after Mr. Ellington's day, for the development of Apex. No praises can be too high for "Cal" Olive. From the excellent sketch of Mr. Olive the following is taken:

"The history of H. C. Olive would entwine around it the history not only of Apex, but a large part of western Wake county. After having served as a boy in the Confederate army, H. C. Olive attended Wake Forest College until his health gave way, and then, in 1868, he settled at Apex, where he was one of the first to engage in business. He was the first Mayor of the town, being named as such by the Legislature in its original charter. He was throughout his life an acknowledged leader in business, church and State, and his counsel and advice was freely sought by men in all walks of life.

"He was a builder. He looked in prosperity and adversity upon the bright side of everything that came before him.

"He was honored by his fellowmen, and in the dark days of the Democratic party's outlook following the war, and later when his fellow-countrymen were torn apart, and misled by the Populist boomerang, he was called upon many times to take a lead in public affairs and lend his wisdom and weight to the party's cause. Sometimes it was to success—at others to defeat; but however the result, either in public or private affairs, he always showed that attitude and spirit which recognized no failure. If right, he was sure success would come, though it might be delayed.

"His was the day in business when there was little or no co-operation, and he never lived to realize the fruition of the seed which he planted. On festive occasions when he was called upon, as he invariably was, to address his fellow-countrymen, there is the memory now of his flashing eye as his mind looked into the future and pictured in eloquent terms the Apex to come, part of which has come; more of which his sons now see in their mind's eye is yet to come.

"He was a pioneer in the advocacy of and throughout his life an ardent supporter of education. A poor boy to him was ever an object of profound interest. Many boys from this community, born in poverty, now successful business men throughout the country, left and profited by the touch of his inspiration and hold his memory in reverence.

"For years he was chairman of the Board of Education of Wake county, and in this position wielded an influence which will have its bearing for all time to come.

"He served in the Senate of the State at a time when history was being made, and then occupied such a place in its deliberations as to call forth the encomiums of the people of the State.

"He was a leader in the Baptist church of the State, and made his influence felt there. Here, as elsewhere, he took a position of breadth and progress, and opposed ignorance and intolerance. At the time of his death, at the age of fifty years, when he was in the prime of life, he was an acknowledged man of prominence throughout the State."

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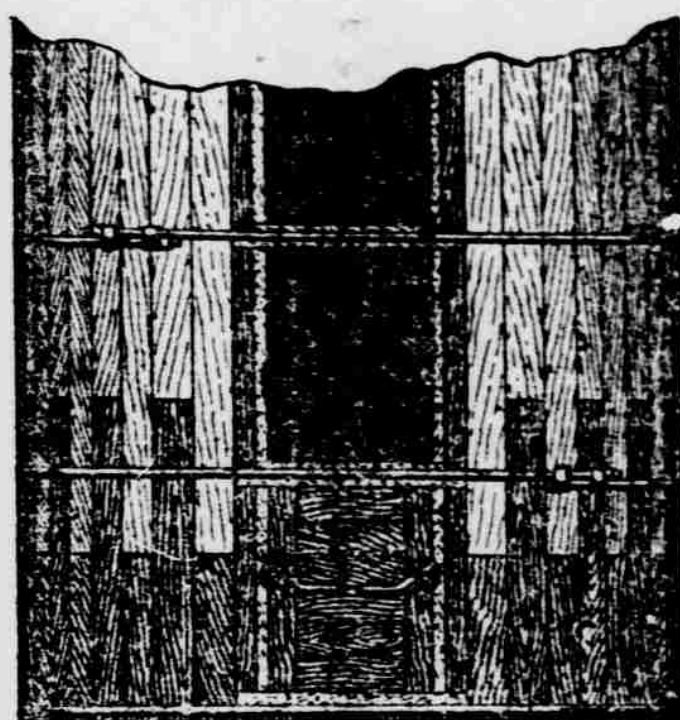
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 622 F. Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

FAILURES OF SILOS.

There Are Several Causes of Failure. But the One Most Frequently Encountered is the Mistake of Not Preparing for the Outward Pressure of the Silage.

Some of the failures of silos have been due to carelessness in filling, but more often to faulty construction of the silo.

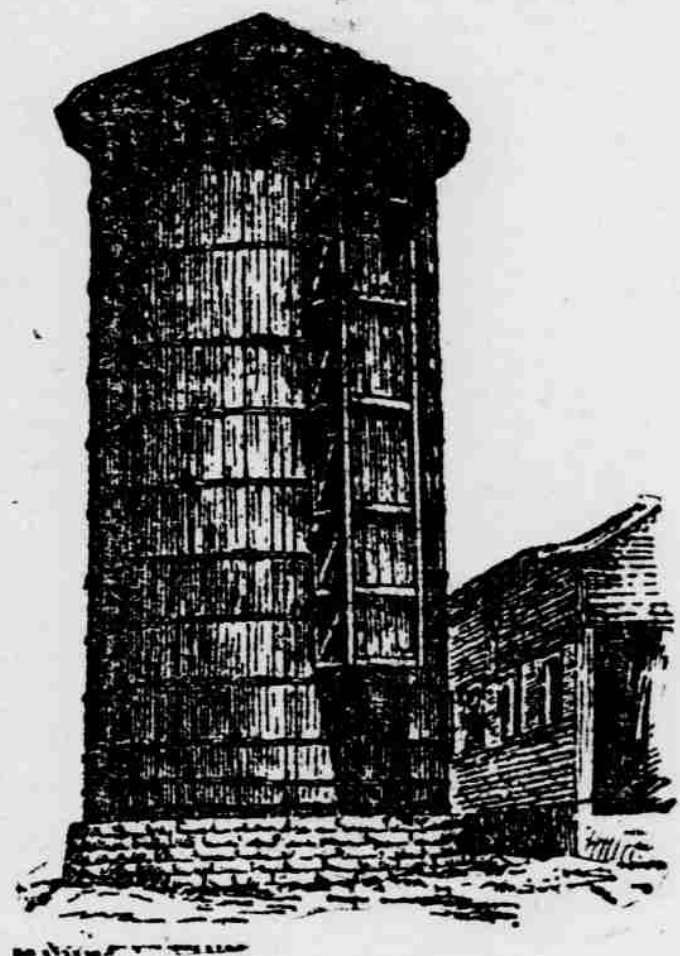
Formerly many silos were made by sheathing one of the bays in the barn. With these silos and other forms of wooden square silos a lining must be built across the corners and the silage well tramped down along the edges or



Silo With Redwood Staves at Bottom, Cheaper Wood Above.

there will be considerable loss of what would otherwise be valuable stock feed. This style of silo, however, has become less common, and but few square silos of any kind are built at the present time. Even when silos are built inside of a barn they are often circular. The octagonal silo is an improvement over the square form, but as a rule the walls of this form of silo have not been made rigid enough.

Too often the walls of silos are not made air-tight. Unless the walls of wooden silos are made air-tight with tar paper, felt pads or clay worked into the joints, much silage will be wasted. Ninety per cent. of stave silos are not air-tight at the



A Substantial Silo.

foundation. The shrinkage and swelling of staves breaks the cement, which must be frequently mended. Some losses have occurred because the ends of the staves have been decayed.

The iron bands of a stave silo must be examined frequently, or they will fall down as the staves shrink. Sometimes the iron splices rust. Unless a stave silo is well anchored it may be moved from its foundation or even blown down.

The walls of a silo must be rigid or they cannot stand the pressure. When the sides begin to bulge, air can get between the silage and the walls.

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Brick and silos without reinforcement have been failures because of the pressure from the inside.

The modern silo is a structure with air-tight walls and a height usually twice its diameter, and is strong enough to with-

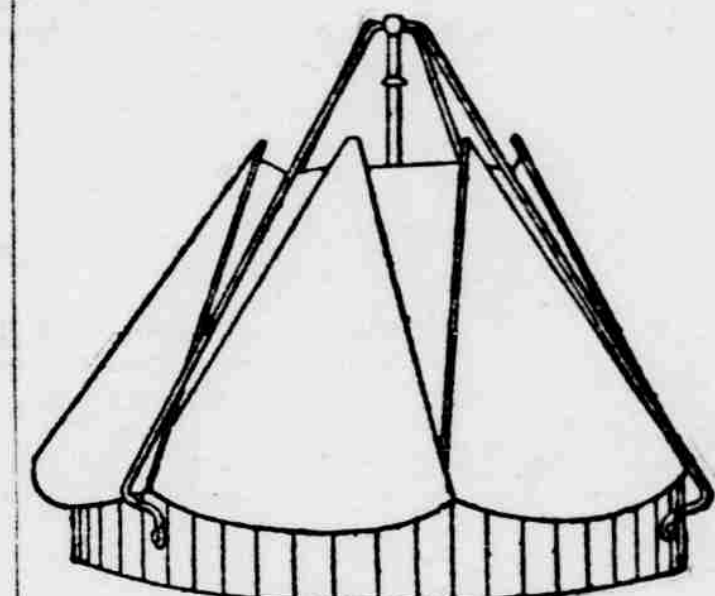


Square Cement Silos Connected With Barn, Not Proper Shape and Too Shallow.

stand the natural pressure of its contents when full. This pressure is greatest from two to six days after filling. The silage at this time begins to heat and settle, and, if the walls are not sufficiently rigid to prevent any bulging, a considerable loss of silage will result. The walls should be as nearly perpendicular as possible, and the diameter should be the same, from the bottom to the top.

A mistake sometimes made was in building the silo of too large a diameter for the size of the herd so that the silage spoiled by too long exposure of the surface. In one case a man with a small herd built a silo in his barn eighteen feet square and sixteen feet high. After two years' trial he gave up the use of the silo in disgust because his silage did not keep.

A year or so later he sold his farm to a more progressive man who built partitions across the same silo, making four small silos out of the large one, and had no difficulty in obtaining good silage for his stock. The silo should be deep. The deeper the silo the better the silage.



Patent Roof for Silo, Open.

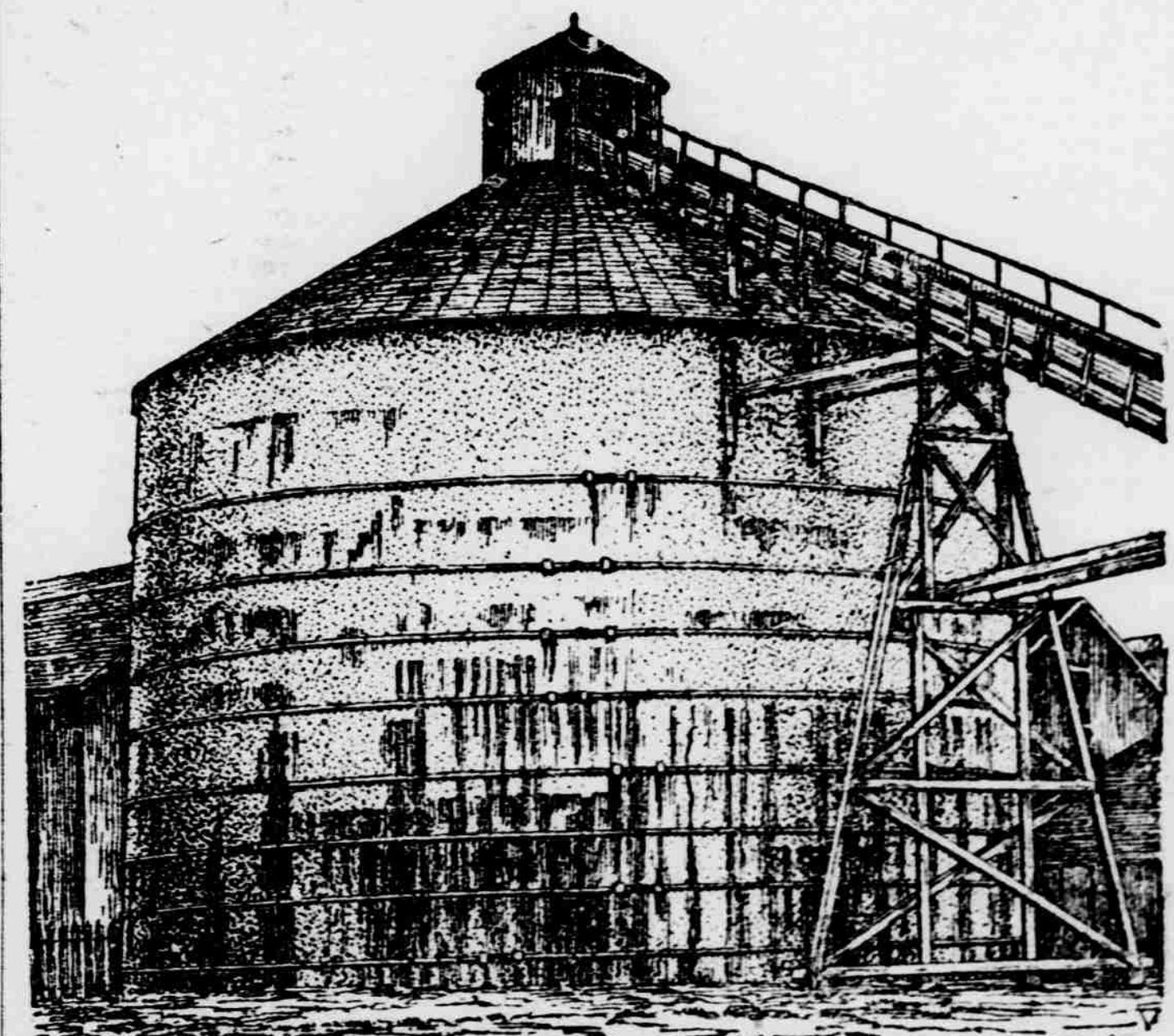
The diameter should conform to the size of the herd, and if two inches of silage are fed each day there will be no loss from surface exposure.

It is desirable to prevent silage from freezing. The double wall concrete silo and those built of rectangular building tile accomplish this object as well as any. Stone silos prevent freezing, but many owners of stone silos do not like them because moisture collects on the inside of the walls and rots silage along the edge. A roof helps to keep out the frost, snow and rain.

WARNING OF SEVERE STORM.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 16.—Warning of a storm south of Hayti, probably moving westward, was issued by the Weather Bureau today. Vessels bound for the western portion of the Caribbean Sea were advised to be alert. The severity of the storm was unknown.



A Large Concrete Silo Which Failed.